told that the true reason for gratitude to him is that

at a time when England is taking a less prominent

part than formerly in the affairs of Europe, it had

ocen shown that she did not shrink from a trouble-

some, costly, and perilous effort, if it could serve the

cause of humanity! The precise nature of the

service rendered to humanity was not stated, or, at

any rate, is not reported. Of Mr. Winthrop the

orator remembered that he had a hereditary connec-

tion with the University; one of his ancestors hav-

ing been of Magdalen College, and founder of the

State of Massachusetts; and that his merits as

historian and antiquary had been attested by his

lection to the Presidency of the Historical

Society of Massachusetts, and by his election as

Honorary Feliow of the English Society of Anti-

waries. A not unpleasing tribute, as moderate Mr.

Winthrop would himself say. I quote from what

eems a semi-official report, and on the same author-

ity I learn that Mr. Lowell was brought forward as

the author of the "Biglow Papers," but with due

commendation of the versatility of his genius, his

successes as a humorist, as a poet, and as an essayist;

and that the poems particularly mentioned were Mr.

Lowell's "Prometheus," and his "Harvard Com-

memoration Ode," in which he paid so noble a

tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. All the

persons to whom degrees were offered were present

except one, and listened, I judge, with equanimity,

to the praises pronounced in their faces; with all

the more, perhaps, that the praises were in Latin.

And it would make a good deal of difference, also,

according to what system Mr. Jebb pronounced his

Latin. In the evening, the LL. D.'s and other famous

people dined with the Master and Fellows of Trinity

Oxford was less liberal with her honors, giving

but four D. C. L's in ail, one of which fell to Sir

Garnet Wolseley, who must have a right by this

time to pretty much all the letters of the alphabet.

The others were men eminent in their professions,

but not much known by the world in general; Sir

James Mellish, an Equity lawyer and now Lord

Justice of Appeal: Sir Erskine May, whose "Con-

stitutional History" must be known to American

students; and Dr. Victor Carus, Professor of Anat-

omy at Leipsic. There was a tremendous row at

Commemoration-worse even, says an Oxford Fel-

low in one of the London papers, than that three

years ago, Thich came near extinguishing the cere-

mony altogether. The whole scene, exclaims this

energetic person, was one brutal and disgraceful

riot, in which there was "nothing but ruffianly

blackguardism of from beginning to end-due, in-

deed, to a "low and despicable group," who would

not permit the Vice-Chancellor to say a word

without the "grossest interruption." Without a

restige of self-respect, was this group, or of respect

for others. From "gross and stupid coarseness" in

the earlier part of the day, they proceeded to tear up

paper and throw it down on those below them; then

flung coppers at the heads and faces of the audi-

ence, "and ultimately a space was cleared with pea-

shooters." The riot was such that hardly an articu-

late word could be caught. The poor Vice-Chancel-

for was mocked and roared at, till he became pale as

a sheet, and the whole scene was "thoroughly hate-

Mr. Lowell got his Oxford degree last year, when the

'dregs of the University" seem to have been kept

under. The authorities express, and undoubtedly

feel, extreme displeasure with the conduct of the

minority of undergraduates, who, they say, are re-

sponsible for all this. But surely the authorities are

themselves responsible. If they cannot keep order

they have only to put a police force in the gallery,

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE REPUBLIC OF SPAIN.

PLAN OF THE REPUBLICANS AGAINST THE CARLISTS-

FUNERAL OF MARSHAL CONCHA.

was planned by the late Marshal Concha to confine

the Carlists in a small district of country destitute

The Carlist force at Estella numbers 38,000 men.

Gen. Zabala has 106 cannon, and hours of his speedy

The Carlists energetically deny the charge of

nassacre and mutilation of wounded and prisoners

The funeral of Marshal Concha took place to-day,

The ceremonies were very imposing, and the crowd

of spectators on the line of the procession was im-

mense. Marshal Serrano and all the Cabinet Minis-

It is stated that a German squadron will be imme-

HAVANA, July 2.-Funeral honors were paid to

Marshal Manuel Concha to-day. Fifteen minute

guns were fired from the flagship of the Spanish fleet

in the harbor and from the forts. The church bells

were tolled, and flags were placed at half-mast on

all public edifices and foreign consulates. To-mor-

row the religious ceremonies will be held in the

cathedral, at which Captain-General Concha will

military force in Havana will march past the

Cathedral, and later a reception will be held at the

THE FARADAY.

SAFETY.

Toscaro, Ont., July 2.-Neither a positive confirma-

tion nor a denial, as to the reported disaster to the steamship Faraday, can be obtained. There is a confi-

ent belief, however, that something has gone wrong

The following dispatch, signed "G. Johnson," has

een received by the Associated Press agent at

man who first published the report of the Faraday disaster. He says that he got the information from St. Pierre, Miqueton, and declares his informant to be a highly trustworthy man. He is positive it is correct.

Nothing further relating to the Faraday has been re-

The faneral of the Hon. F. G. S. Struve,

late United States Consul, took place at Quebec yester-

day, and was attended by all the foreign Consuls and a large number of citizens.

The amount of lumber exported from Can-

ada for the month enting June 30, 1874, was 21,180,004

feet; for the same period last year, 28,456,840 feet, shew-

Leicester-square in London was yesterday

ermally opened to the public. Great crowds were pres-

ent, business in the neighborhood of the square was en-threly suspended, and houses were decorated with flags and illuminated in the ovening.

The Synod of the Church of England met on

Wednesday at St. John, N. B. The Lord Bishop of

Fredericton presided. A motion to unite with the

with the steamer; that she is either short of coni, or

ssist. After the religious services, the entire

ictory are increasing.

as charged against them.

ters followed the coffin.

diately dispatched to Spanish ports.

Madrid. Thursday, July 2, 1874.

BERLIN, Thursday, July 2, 1874.

and Commemoration will be quiet enough.

College, in the College Hall.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1874.

Vol. XXXIV No. 10,375.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

REJECTION BY MR. RUSKIN OF A MEDAL OFFERED BY THE QUEEN-PROPOSED ALLOWANCE TO DE. LIVINGSTONE'S FAMILY - DEGREES CONFERRED ON AMERICANS BY CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, June 18 .- Mr. Ruskin, having freed his mind on the subject of lectures, has now come out against medals. Or perhaps not against medals in general, but only the particular medal offered him by the Royal Institution of British Architects. At the meeting last night of that respectable society, the Vice-President announced Mr. Ruskin's refusal-" with the deepest concern," as he, (the Vice-President) said. It appears that this is a gold medal which Her Majesty gives yearly, upon the nomination of the Institute. For 27 years, as the Vice-President remarked in a tone of subdued horror, the medal has been awarded, and nobody before Mr. Ruskin declined it, which I find no difficulty in believing. The number of persons who refuse gold medals, or garters, or trinkets of any kind, is small. Why does Mr. Ruskin refuse? That, alas, is what we are not yet permitted to know. The Architects refused to hear his letter read, for the curious reason, urged by one of them, that it was an ex parte statement. Sir Gilbert Scott had written Mr. Ruskin, but Mr. Ruskin had made no answer to Sir Gilbert Scott. Then, as a last step, the President had written to the Queen's Secretary, stating these distressing facts, and asking the royal pleasure about the rejected medal-whether they should give it to anybody else, I suppose. But the Queen's Secretary no more answers than did Mr. Ruskin, and here is the Institution of British Architects in a position of painful embarrassment, and even dismay, as the Vice-President said. The Queen has given them a medal to give to Mr. Ruskin, and Mr. Ruskin will not have it, and the Queen apparently will not have it back, nor yet tell her loyal archietects what they may do with it. The Conneil expressed, we are told, in the strongest manner their deep regret at "the most unprecedented occurrence in the annals of this or any other British institution." They are, in fact, so tremenduously solemn about it that the public has no choice but to laugh. I advise them to publish Mr. Ruskin's letter. If they do not, he will, and he is a man capable even of writing another, likely to produce still more laughter; not on the side of the

The Government of Mr. Disraeli, which came into power partly by help of denunciations of the parsimony of its predecessor, is going to propose to Parliament to give the enormous sum of \$15,000 to the family of Dr. Livingstone. You need not suppose the compositor has left out a cipaer. The sum to be granted is fifteen thousand dollars-less than oneeighth of the sum bestowed on Sir Garnet Wolseley for thrashing the Ashantees. Surely it pays better to kill a few negroes than to discover a continent. Mr. Disraeli will not withdraw the munificent pension of \$1,000 a year on account of the present gift. The Geographical Society, which more or less cold shouldered poor Livingstone in his lifetime, has apparently done what it could to make amends after A deputation from the Society had ommended that the sum given should be \$50,000. but the Government, says the report, taking all the circumstances into consideration, thought that "justice" would be done by giving \$15,000, and paying the arrears due Livingstone's followers and servants. I suppose "justice" was done equally when this same Government haggled about the bringing of the dead body of the great traveler home to England, and when they suffered him to be buried without one representative of the Ministry to follow him to his grave. You see he was not in official relation with any department.-Mr. Disraeli's own words in Parhament. Did I ever quote the remark of Mr. Carlyle !-that if Christ should reappear on earth and come to London he did not think anybody here would pay him much attention. Then, checking himself, "Yes," said Mr. Carlyle, "I think Lord Houghton would give Christ a breakfast."

The question about the Piero della Francesca picture, bought at the Barker sale, was only asked in the House last night. It happened that Mr. Disraeli, ce of the Chancellor of the Exchequet answered the question, and his answer may be quoted as one of the best known examples of that valuable Parliamentary quality known as "cheek." He had read Mr. Robinson's letter (stating that the picture is a wreck and worthless) and would make some remarks on it when the vote was taken for the money that it is quite true that a painting by Piero della Francesca has been purchased for the nation at the late sale of the Barker collection for £2,415, and ac the subject has been referred to, I will say that I congratulate the country on having acquired, after a leries and collections at present in existence, a pic ture of the most rare and interesting character, and which I think will add to the beauty and value of the national collection." [Cheers.] The plain Enbeen made, but the Prime Minister will rely on his majority to carry it through. There will be a Tory whip, and the money will be voted with the help of "the finest brute votes in Europe," plus a reenforcement of retired soap-boilers on the opposite benches who neither know nor care anything about

The six-nights' debate between Mr. Bradlaugh and n Rev. Mr. Grant on the relative merits of Secular-13m (according to Bradlaugh) and Christianity came last week to an untimely end. The proprietor of the Bow and Bromley Institute on the fifth night refused the further use of the hall. It does no strike me that either Secularism or Christianity will lose much by the disappointment. The discussion was conducted with great violence on both sides. and the end of the report in Mr. Bradlaugh's paper is occupied with an explanation of the reasons why and be immoral for Mr. Bradlaugh to thrash

I am afraid that The States, the new American paper published in London about which I lately wrote a hopeful paragraph, is no more. It has lived rather less than three months, and it had the promise of so respectable a career before it that I am disposed to regret its failure. What it wanted, of course, was money, for of enterprising spirit there was no lack. There remains The Anglo-American Times, long since firmly established, and lately much improved typographically. In thoroughness, fairness, ability, and interest, it was always, and still is, a model paper, and is quite indispensable to Ameri

Mr. Bayard Taylor goes home in August or Sep. tember, after one more tour in the north of Europe of which his multitude of friends and readers will be glad to hear. Mr. Motley has decided not to return this year to America, as he had intended his physicians thinking the double risk of voyage and

climate too great. Mr. James Russell Lewell duly received his LL.D. from Cambridge University on Tucaday, and with him Mr. Robert C. Winthrep of Boston, In all fifteen degrees were conferred, all English except the two Americans and one Frenchman, the great astronomer Leverrier. The list began with Lord Culef-Justice Cockburn. Whether in his case the honor be intended as a reward for his performances at Geneva, or for his services in the Tichborne case, or for the purity of his private life. I am unable to say. The Public Orator of the University specifies the claims of each recipient of the degree, and he did eulogize Sir Alexander as an expounder of International Law and as a judge; and even alluded to the Don Pacifico case, about which I

Its non-appearance last Saturday seems to have been due to some change in the publishing arrangements. At any rate, here it is again, with plenty of vigor, and once more announcing itself as the only newspaper in Europe edited and written by Americaus and treating exclucively of United States topics." were Sir Bartle Frere, whose degree is specially a recognition of his late mission to put down the East Coast African Slave Trade; Sir Charles Lyell, the geologist; Sir James Paget, one of the great surgeons of London: Sir Garnet Woiseley, Sir Gilbert Scott, the architect, and Mr. E. A. Freeman, the historian. As to Sir Garnet Welseley, we are

A protest has been addressed to the French General at Shanghai by some of his countrymen against his proceedings during the recent riot at that place. His concessions to the Chinese are represented place. His concessions to the Chinese are represented as appearing to have been extorted by violence, and as exposing the persons and property of the residents to the danger of new attacks. It is strongly intimated that his conduct was characterized by weakness and humility, and was calculated to destroy French prestige with the Cainese.

WASHINGTON.

INACCURACY IN A TREASURY BUREAU. AN INACCURATE STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURES

BY THE UNITED STATES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-GLARING ERRORS POINTED OUT. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, July 2 .- The National Republican of this city publishes to-day a table of United States expenditures in the District of Columbia since 1800. The table was prepared in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, and being of a semi-official character, is calculated to influence the new District Commission and the Joint Committee when they come to determine the relative proportion of the cost of maintaining the District Government that should be borne by the people and the United States Government. A superficial examination of one or two items in the table shows that it is inexcusably maccurate, at least in some particulars. For instance, the amount of money which is represented to have been expended on Pennsylvania-ave, during the last 74 years is \$455,189 87. A sworn statement made by the Board of Public Works during the late investigation gives the amount expended on Pennsylvaniaave, by the United States since 1815 at \$592,626 79. The Supervising Architect's statement gives the amount expended by the United States on all avenues, except Pennsylvaniasince 1800, as \$99,007. At least ten times this amount has been paid. On March 18, 1873, the United States paid the Board of Public Works \$1,000,000 on account of work done on the avenues of the city. Of this amount, \$147,958 10 was paid for Pennsylvania-ave., leaving \$852,041 90 paid on account of other avenues. From a sworn statement, beginning on page 2,271 of the testimony before the Investigating Committee, it appears that the total amount paid by the United States for work on avenues, not including Pennsylvania-ave., has been \$1,155.972 21. The District Committee will have to find some Bureau more accurate than that of the Supervising Architect if they desire to obtain

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. RUMOR THAT "BOSS" SHEPHERD HAS BEEN OFFERED THE POSTMASTER-GENERALSHIP. Washington, Thursday, July 2, 1874.

A report was started on the streets this afternoon by the authority of some of Alex. R. Shepherd's friends that the President had offered him the portfolio of the Post-Office Department. The rumor was of such a preposterous character that nobody would have believed it had it not been repeated with so much positiveness. The President is reported to have said that there is no truth in the story. It is now believed that the place will be given to some Pennsylvanian, with the chances still favorable for Mr. Scofield.

able for Mr. Scofield.

Another account states that the President has tendered the Postmaster-Generalship to a gentleman whose name is kept secret until it shall be known whether he will accept the office. It is thought the appointment will be made from New-England. ful and disgusting." Perhaps it was as well that THE CHANDLER-BUELL LIBEL CASE.

It will be recollected that during the late session of Congress A. C. Buell, correspondent of The De troit Free Press, was arrested on a charge of criminal libel, by publishing in that paper a statement to the effect that Senator Chandler had been drunk in the Senate, and was taken to the room of the Committee on Finance. Buell having been arraigned before the Police Court, its jurisdiction was controverted, as the case was one for a jury. The question was certified to the Court in the General Term, where the plea was sustained. The witnesses having been before the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court, they to-day returned a true bill of indictment against Buell. He is not now in the city, but his counsel, Gen. Birney, has been apprised of the indictment, and it is understood that Buell will return here, and that the case will be tried in September.

CLAIMS THAT WERE NOT PROVIDED FOR The War Department has had for some time an extra force of 20 clerks at work, examining claims for forage, etc., furnished the army during the war from the States of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri. A member of the House Appropriations Committee, who had a constituent interested in one of these claims, called at the War Department to-day and was greatly surprised to find, not only that the Appropriation bill he helped to perfect had stopped work on this class of claims, but that it had caused the money from which they were to be paid to be covered into the Treasury.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Thursday, July 2, 1874. The Secretary of War, in a general order, has pubished for the information of the army the act passed at the last session of Congress to protect lines of telegraph constructed or used by the United States from malicious injury and obstruction, which makes if a misdemeanor to injure or destroy any of the works or property or material of any telegraph line constructed or in process of construction by the United States, to be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or with imprisonment not exceeding three years,

Two indictments have been found against Samuel B Murdock, one charging him with assault with intent to kill the Hon. Fernando Wood, on the 19th of June, and the other with writing a threatening letter to him and demanding a large sum as satisfaction for alleged wrong to a woman whom Murdock represented to be his wife. The affair is regarded as a bold but weakly-conceived attempt at blackmail.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS IN REGARD TO HER The ante-room of the Executive Mansion was, up to the close of business hours, occupied by a large number The Merchants' Exchange in this city has a ecutive influence to reinstate them in office. The President intended to leave to-morrow night for Long Brance, but the press of business may delay his departure. lispatch from Picton, N. S., which says: "There is no andation here or at Halifax for the reported loss of the

Controllers Taylor and Brodhead of the Treasury Department, to whom have been confided the auditing of the accounts of the late Board of Public Works, visited the Columbia Buildings fo-day to obtain infor-mation preliminary to entering upon their duties.

The vacancy in the Governing Commission of the Dis trict of Columbia caused by the resignation of ex-Senatrict of Commins caused by the appointment of the Hon. John H. Ketcham of New-York. The selection is thought to be a very good one. It is believed that Gen. Ketcham will accept.

The following have been appointed a commission to

examine and report on the mouth of the Mississippi River: Army engineers, Gens. White and Alexander and Col. Comstock; civil engineers, W. Milner Roberts, J. D. Whitcomb, Mr. Sickles of the Union Pacific Rail-road, and Prof. Mitchell of the Coast Survey. Mr. Conant took the oath of office to-day before Chief

Justice Cartter of the Supreme Court of this District, and entered upon his duties as Assistant Secretary of First Lieut. Charles P. Egan of California, who was

wounded seriously in the Modoc war, has been ap-pointed Captain in the Subsistence Department of the army.

TRIAL OF AN ALLEGED SMUGGLING CASE TRENTON, N. J., July 2 .- The alleged smug-

gling case of the Government agt. B. G. Bean, an importer, was resumed this morning before Judge Nixon in the United States District Court. The trial is for the forfeiture of nine tranks, containing slike and other goods to the value of \$20,000, which were seized by the Cunard steamship Russia, on the 17th of April. The case was closed for the prosecution yesterday and on Deputy Surveyor Lew Kirk, and Inspectors Bliss, Livingston, and Waldo. The case closed, and the court adjourned until Monday morning, when the counsel on both sides will sum up.

ON 'CHANGE.

AN UNSETTLED STOCK MARKET. THE FIVE PER CENT BONDS-GOSSIP ABOUT SECRE-TARY BRISTOW'S DEALINGS WITH FOREIGN CAP-

An unsettled stock market yesterday enabled perators to make a few "turns," in the hope of realizng sufficient to pay their Fourth of July expenses. Plices opened rather feverishly under the pressure of he Eric litigation, and Atlantic and Great Western default, and under the influence of depressing reports there was a decline of from 1 to 21 per cent. Subse quently, however, there was a reaction in which the lost ground was regained. The stocks in which there were the greatest fluctuations were Erie and Rock Island, the former on the strength of the litigation, and in sympathy with the London Stock Exchange, and the latter on the receipt of telegrams from the West, that the Company had decided to accept the Iowa Railroad law as an experiment.

Another story was to the effect that just before the adjournment of Congress the syndicate of foreigners, who had taken the \$5,000,000 of new five per cent United States bonds, telegraphed to their agents here that they would accept from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000 of the same bonds at a price, with the privilege of taking the balance, if Secretary Bristow would promise positively to award them. The Secretary, who had just entered office, asked for time to consider the proposition, and the matter remained open until Tuesday, when it was stated that the New-York agents of the syndicate received cable advices ordering them to withdraw their proposition, whereupon one of their subordinates proceeded to Washington for that purpose. [The real facts may be found in authoritative form on the editorial

page.]
President Sidney Dillon of the Union Pacific Railway said yesterday that the report of the earnings of the Company would be ready for publication in a few days. An examination, however, showed that there was not a difference of \$20,000 in the earnings as compared with last year. A freight war has originated between the Union Pacific and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The Railroad Company has reduced its rates prior to the departure of the steamers, but as soon as they have sailed the rates are then calculated on the regular schedules. It is expected that the Pacific Mail mpany will also reduce their rates.

The railroad freight agents continued their session resterday at the Windsor Hotel. It was understood that they had agreed on the cattle rates. They adjourned until Monday.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

THE ILLINOIS RAILROAD-AID BONDS. PARTS OF THE RAILROAD-AID LAW OF 1869 DECLARED TO BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL-EFFECT ON THE PAY-

MENT OF INTEREST DUE ON THE BONDS-UN-PLEASANT STATE OF AFFAIRS. A Springfield, Ill., dispatch to The Chicago

Times says the Hon. E. Reitz, State Treasurer, started on the 30th uit, for New-York, to pay the July interest on the State Debt. It is thought he will be called on to pay the interest due on the Rathroad-Aid bonds registered under the act of 1869, but what course he will take in the matter is not known. The dispatch to The Times

Under the railroad aid law of 1869 there were four different methods or funds provided to raise the money necessary to pay the principal and interest on the registered debt. These were: 1. All State tax, except school tax and the 2-mill debt tax, collected in the town, country, &c., on the increase of valuation over that of 1868; 2. All State tax collected in the subscribing town, country, &c., on the railroad aided; 4. If all these means failed to provide funds sufficient to meet the interest, the Auditor was to levy a rate on the property in the town or country, &c., sufficient to do so. The produce of all these various forms of faration has been carried in the State Treasurer's office to the credit of the local bond fund of the town or country issuing the bonds. There is now a certain sum of money in the treasury arising from all these methods, but the decision of the supreme Court in Ramsey sgt, Hooker is to the effect that the two first named provisions are unconstitutional. If all the funds arose from those there would be no trouble, but as a part of the funds arose from the two latter provisions, which are not affected by the decision, it is necessary that the funds should be separated, in order that the portion which was legally raised may be paid out, while that which was raised by those provisions of the law abrogated by the decision in the treasury until further legislation is had. In consequence of the diversion of the State revenue, by reason of the two provisions first cited, the levy was increased about seven infile, and by the decision of the two hast named provisions of the inw, this also is in lituation. Finally, the entire State tax on cantial stock is resisted, in what are called the railroad tax is junction esisted, in what are called the railroad tax injunctional in the United States Courts for the Northern an

THE MINNESOTA RAILROAD LAW

St. Paul, Minn., July 2.-The Railroad commissioners appointed under a recent legislative act have prepared a schedule for freight and passengers. The usual local passenger fare has been five cents per mile. This rate the Commissioners reduce to 4 or 44 cents per mile on the Iowa and Minnesota divisions the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and to 34 cents on the River Division of the same road. The General Manager of the Sloux City and St. Paul road, alluding o the official schedules, says:

We cannot run cheaper the trains which have been run, nor have we any reserve to pay expenses not earned. If the people on the line of the road are unwilling to pay the old prices for transportation, first-class passenger trains will be discontinued, and such accommodation will be given to passengers as can be given at four cents a mile.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL AND NEW-ORLEANS AND JACKSON ROADS. MEMPHIS, July 2 .- A special dispatch to The

valanche from Water Valley, Wis., says: Aradanche from Water Vailey, Wis., 88ys:

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Mississippi Central Railroad, held here yesterday, the action of the directors indorsing the Legislative act consolidating the Mississippi Central and New-Orleans and Jackson Railroads was ratified almost unanimously. The consolidated roads are to be known as the New-Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad. The issue of the consolidated stock is to be one for three of the Mississippi Central, and two for three of the New-Orleans and Jackson.

SECOND-CLASS FARES RE-ESTABLISHED. OMAHA, Neb., July 2,-The Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies have redstablished the second-class fares that were taken off two years ago. The fare by the second-class express trains, from Omaha to San Francisco, Stockton, Marysville, and Lathrop is \$75; the fare to Cheyonne is \$25; to Ogden, \$60, and to Sait Lafe City, \$62.

A COLLISION ON THE PENOBSCOT RIVER. WINTERPORT, Me., July 2.-The steamer Cambridge, on her passage from Bangor to-day for Bos-ton, when rounding the point off Mill Creek, near Winterport, came suddenly upon and ran into the schooner omfield, Capt. Trask, from Boston for Bangor, in Bloomfield, Capt. Trask from Boston for Bangor, in ballast, striking the schooner just abaft the fore-rigging, and cutting her completely in two. Mr. Insraham, the mate of the steamer, with remarkable celerity lowered his boat and rescued Capt. Trask, his wife, and one man from the water, the other two men composing the schooner's crew clinging to the wreck. Mrs. Trask and the three rescued men were taken on board the steamer by Capt. Johnson and cared for. Mr. Thomas, second mate of the steamer, and Capt. Trask were lett in charse of the wreck. No lives were lost, and the Cambridge suffered no damage by the collision.

ADVANCE IN COAL TRANSPORTATION RATES IN UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 2 .- There is considerable excitement here in consequence of the advance of the rates of freight on coal by the Union Pacific Rail-road Company, between Ecno and Ogden, a distance of 40 miles, from \$1 50 to 40 26 per ton. It is claimed that the advance in coal rates by the Union Pacific Railroad Company is on account of the ownership of coal mines Company is on account of the ownership of coal anice by that company, and their desire to drive other parties out of the coal-mining susiness. The results of the advance in freights, it is maintained, will be the speedy extension of the Utah Southern Railroad to the soul fields in San Pete failery, and the construction of a direct narrow-sauer road from this city to Coalville. In the meaning coal still be prought here in wagone.

THE MAYOR'S SECOND CHOICE

COMMISSIONERS GARDNER AND CHARLICK REAPPOINTED.

HIS ACTION BASED ON THE ASSISTANT CORPORATION ATTORNEY'S OPINION-TAMMANY THREATENS TO CARRY ON THE WAR-THE LEGALITY OF THE AP-

Mayor Havemeyer reappointed Oliver Charlick and Hugh Gardner Police Commissioners after receiving the written opinion of the Assistant Counsel to the Corporation, George P. Andrews, to the effect that they were eligible to office. In the certificates of appointment Mr. Charlick fills the vacancy in the term of office of Commissioner Gardner, and vice versa. Although the action of the Mayor has been confidently predicted, the politicians evinced great surprise. Tammany by the mouth of John Kelly threatens to lose no time in carrying on the war upon the convicted officials, and the legality of the appointments is questioned by prominent lawyers.

THE FINAL RESULT.

Throughout the day the absorbing topic of

A BUSY DAY AT THE CITY HALL-THE AIR THICK WITH RUMORS-THE APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED.

enversation around the City Hall was the action Mayor Havemeyer would probably take toward filling the vacancies in the Police Commission, and the friends of the candidates railled in force and were in almost constant communication with the Mayor, A committee from the Henry Smith Association in the day to press the reappointment of Messrs. Gardner and Charlick, and presented a series of resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Association on Wednesday evening. Later in the day a delegation from the Twelfth Ward Reput sociation had an interview with the Mayor, and called or the appointment of ex-Supervisor James Davis. er callers were George W. Quintard, Police Justices Wandell, Bixby, and Morgan, John Foley, and others. Col. Charles S. Spencer was in and out during the day, using his influence to effect the reappointment of Gardner. Police Commissioners Disbecker and Duryea were closesed in the Mayor's office for a considerable time endeavoring, as they remarked, to make some arrangement by which the members of the Police force could obtain their pay to-day, so as to be able to cele brate the National Anniversary. It would be difficult give place to the many rumors in regard the appointments which were circulated in and around the City Hall. At one time it was said that the Hon. Thomas E. Stewart had been chosen and again that T. B. Shaffer was to be favored. George F. Andrews was sent for by the Mayor, and it was immediately determined by rumor that he would be one of the lucky ones. During the afternoon ex-Commis Gardner was in close conversation with the Mayor. At 5:30 p. m. nothing definite was known in the matter. tendent of The City Record, stepped into the outer office and said he was authorized to make known the Mayor's "Gardner is appointed," he said, " to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charlick, and Char lick to that caused by the resignation of Gardner." There were few persons in the office at the time, and by these speaking for the rest when he said: " I thought so; that

THE MAYOR'S REASONS.

ONLY A TECHNICAL OFFENSE-NO LAW VIOLATED-A JOB OFF HIS HANDS.

In reply to a reporter's questions the Mayor said he had appointed to the vacant seats in the Police Board Oliver Charlick and Hugh Gardner. His reasons for doing so, he said, would be found in the official journal, The City Record. He said that the Commissioners had been indicted for the violation of the Election Law and were found guilty of a misdemeanor, and they had been punished, or at least they had made amends. There was nothing in the Election Law to prevent him from reappointing them, or to prevent them from hold ing office again. The Commissioners resigned and the resignations were accepted, but the Governor's notice of a vacancy threw the resignations one side. So a vacancy was created, and he had filled it to the best tof his ability. He had considered the matter carefully and talked with counsel, and then had obtained an opinion from the assistant counsel to the Corporation to the effect that he could reappoint the convicted Commissioners. Personally he believed that the Commissioners had grounds for the removal of Sheridan, and their action in removing him was to protect the purity of the ballot-box, and he thought they should not suffer for simply endeavoring missioner Gardner appeared before him at his office en i was sworn in, and Commissioner Charlick will be sworn in to-day. They might do what they pleased now, keep their positions or resign, just as it them. They had large families, who would feel deeply the position in which the Commissioners were placed, and e for one did not like to have it said to their children, "Ah, your father has been convicted in court!" He said that sometimes when a charge was brought against a policeman, which would result in his dismissal from the department, he was generally given an opportunity to resign, and that would end the matter, and save him from disgrace. He did not intend to say that this rule should apply to the Commissioners, but they could do as they pleased. He did not believe they had violated any law, but that were simply to blame for having committed a technical, clerical error, which might just as well have been rectified at the time as not, but they thought it was not necessary when so much important business was before them. It was their intention to protect the purity of the ballot-box at all hazards. He had appointed Charlick for Gardner's term of office, and Gardner for Charlick's term. To repeat the Mayor's concluding remarks, which were spoken with a smile The vacancies were there and I have filled them, and am glad to have got the job off my hands."

THE POLITICIANS TAKEN ABACK.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER'S ACTION LOUDLY CONDEMNED

The reappointment of Hugh Gardner and

-JOHN KELLY'S SIGNIFICANT SMILE-COMMENTS ON ALL SIDES.

Oliver Charlick as Police Commissioners was known to very few of the politicans of this city when a Taibunb reporter called on them last evening, and the announcement of the news appeared to take them by surprise, the expressions, "You don't say so," "That can't be true," "You're joking," being quite common. One of the frowd that usually gathers at the Marson Dorée, when convinced that the news was true, settled back in his chair with a hearty laugh, and shouted, " Why, that peats Disbecker!" They all, however, united in condemning the course adopted by the Mayor, which they considered to be in "defiance of all public opinion and even of common decency." Bets were freely offered that the not be allowed to exercise the dutice and privileges of the office, and one ward politician of fered a bet of \$100 even that they would not even be commissioners in name by the 15th of the month. Some excited conversation arose on the question of the ox ruption of the two men; whereupon a prominent pol-tician said that the least said about corruption the petter, as "few who held office, no matter of what party, ould be found free from that taint." The point to be considered was, what consideration or terms had been made with the Administration party for the Mayor to reappoint Hugh Gardner; for it was to him very evident "that Mayor Havemeyer would not have been such a fool if he had not been promised some consideration

A reporter called on the Hon. John Kelly at his real deuce, and found him in a very genial mood. He said he had been informed of the appointments, but at too ate an hour for him to take any action that night. What course would be pursued to-day he did not consider it politic togannounce before consulting with the speak of the legal aspects of the case, but the question would very soon be known whether or not the Commis sloners would be allowed to exercise the duties of the office to which they had been reappointed. The public had already been made acquainted with the ments that were pending, and it was not at all unlikely that there might be others found at the October term asked what he thought of the action of the Mayor, Mr. Kelly merely smiled; but the smile intimated more possely than words that he thought the flayor had !

made a mistake which would be very damaging to him in the eyes of the people.

Alderman John Beilly said that the Mayor has do the best thing for Tammany Hall that he could possibly have done, as he has proved that he favored fraudulent

action at the polls, while Tammany Hall has tried by law to prevent such frauds in the future. The Mayor has no power to appoint convicted criminals to office, and the Common Council ought to impeach him for malfeasance in office. The Mayor knew perfectly well that one of the Commissioners has been guilty of the grossest orruption in giving a nephew a piece of work to perform, requiring the expenditure of over \$7,000, without submitting the same to public competition; and the orruption in the street-cleaning was too glaring and too recent for the people to countenance the reappoint ment of Charlick. He did not think the Common Conncil would tamely submit to such a clear usurpation of power as has been manifested by the Mayor in this case. He could not see what excuse the Mayor could offer for the reappointment of those men, and nothing beyond a corrupt agreement with the Custom-house Bing, he was nvinced, would ever have made him defy all decency and public opinion, as he had done it this case. He did not believe either Gardner or Charlick would be permitted to hold the office over a week. Gov. Dix ought to convoke a special Legislature to take action on the subject, and, if necessary, "to remove the Mayor from the office he has so often disgraced by his folly."

A prominent Republican politician, who is generally very loud spoken on such occasions as the present, while sitting last evening in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, said that he had been the means of inducing the Mayor to take the stand he had. The Mayor, he thought, would gain a bost of friends. "What had the Mayor to hope for," he asked, "except from the friends of Hugh Gardner, when it was well known that the war against him had been planned merely for political effect! The jury could not find that he had been guilty of any intentional wrong, and Judge Brady's charge that thrent had nothing to do with the offense was unfair. The Mayor has seen this, and has boldly struck out in opposition even to the opinion of a number who have never taken the trouble to inquire into the matter."

Coroner Woltman, in answer to a TRIBENE reporter, said the news had completely taken mim by surprise, asthough nothing that the Mayor could do would occasion any wonder in his mind. He thought the effect on the Germans would be one of utter disgust at the imbecility of the chief magistrate. He could not see hew any sensible man could have made such a terrible mistake, as to place criminals in office to course mean whose duty it was to arrest criminals. He did not think they would be allowed to retain their office, even if they should countily. As for Charlick, he did not think they would countily as for Charlick, he did not think sitting last evening in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, said that

whose duty it was to arreas criminals. In a solution they would be allowed to retain their office, even if they should qualify. As for Charlick, he did not think the would live long enough to be tried at the October term; but should he do so, both men, in his opinion, would then be convicted of something worse than the charges in the Indictments already preferred against

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel the excitement was very great, and many were the expressions of opinion as to the conduct of the Mayor, nearly all agreeing that he had no power to reappoint Gardner and Charlick. Some of the Republicans present appeared to be reticent on the subject; but the Democrats did not hesitate to condeun the Mayor's course, and to state that he orath to be removed from office. To this remark one of the Republicans replied: "Then four would get Vance, and now would you like that?" The answer returned was: "We know what he is, and even he would be betten one whose actions are never known until he makes a blunder."

CHANCES OF A POLICE DEADLOCK. AN ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT AND TREASURER NECESSARY-RUMORS OF A DISAGREEMENT IN

THE NEW BOARD. Any news of interest to the police force. although it may not be in any degree connected wi the arrest of thieves or narrative of an accident, is usually etclegraphed to Police Headquarters and hence sent out on the wires of the Department to every tation-house throughout the city. From the sergeants at the desk who receive the message in the severa

station-houses the news quickly gets to the rooms cupied by the patrolmen, and forms a subject of conversation for them for hours afterward, both in the station-house and upon the street with civilian acquaintances. Singularly, the fact of the reappointnent of Commissioners Gardner and Charlick by Mayor Havemeyer was not telegraphed last night by the City Hall police to Police Headquarters, and the superior officers of the force, as well as the patrolmen, remained ignorant during the night that the Board of Police was again complete. There was a rumor in several of the lower precincts that the Commissioners had been re-

appointed, but it was not mucu credited.

The appointment of Mr. Gardner and Mr. Charliek, although a reappointment, renders necessary the election of a President and Treasurer of the Board of Police, the had lost their positions through being convicted of a misdemeanor. Commissioner Disbecker has joined the Board since the election of Commissioners Gardner and Charlick to the offices mentioned. It is generally be lieved in potice circles that he having been appointed directly by the Mayor will give his aid to the policy of that official, and will vote for the pointment of Commissioners Gardner and Charlick to the offices recently held by them. He and Commis-sioner Duryee have declined to state during the recent Chartick were reappointed. There have been rumors circulated during the past week, to which little credence was given, that in consequence of disagreements between the convicted officials and the two who remained, there was a prospect of a dead-lock in the Board of Police; that the two latter would refuse to reinstate the two former. It was also rumored that one of the convicted Commissioners only wished for reappointment as a vindication and that he intended after holding the office for a fortnight after his reappointment to resign it; that public officials expressed the opinion, yesterday, that there would be no struggle in regard to the chief offices of the Board of Police; that a treasurer at least would be elected immediately, in order that the monthly salaries of the men of the department, now due, might be paid. Mr. Gardner took the eath of office yesterday, and Mr. Charlick will take the oath to-day.

A Tarinuse reporter called at the residences of the different Police Commissioners last evening, to gain information as to the probable organization of the new Board. Neither Commissioners Gardner or Disbecker were found, and Gen. Duryce was very reticent in regard to all matters touching the Commission. He had little Idea as to who would be elected to the Presidency, and could not say whether the deadlock which had characterized the proceedings of the Board during the past few months would be continued or not. He was told that it was understood in political circles that Mr. Gardner would resume his old seat as President of the Board; in reply to which he said that he knew nothing about it beyond the mere fact that Gardner and Charlick had been reappointed by the Mayor.

THE APPOINTMENTS ILLEGAL. A CHARTER LAWYER'S OPINION UPON THE MATOR'S

ACTION-THE REAPPOINTMENT OF GARDNER AND CHARLICK DECLARED TO BE A PLAIN VIOLATION A lawyer, who is among the most skilled in

the city in the interpretation of charter and statute law, and whose opinion is eagerly sought in such mat. ters, upon being consulted last evening, said to a Tain-UNE reporter that the Mayor had no legal right what ever, indeed not the least ground of justification, for the reappointment of Gardner and Charlick. These men were tried and convicted for a misdemeanor, the punishment for which the law vests in the judge, fixing it as either imprisonment or a fine. But, mor law declares the offices of these men vacant if their misdemeaner amounts to a viciation of their oath of office That in this case it did amount to a violation of their oath, there could be no question at all. The law leaves the judge no jurisdiction or choice in the matter of the It deprives these men of their offices, without doubt, and if they have any rehef from the result of their conviction, it can come only from the pardon of the Governor. In my opinion counsel for Gardner and Charitek are much astray in the opinions they have given. They say that the case is not covered by the 95th section of the Charter. Even if it were granted that it is not covered by this section, the plain ruling of the law by which their offices are made vacant is not altered. The Mayor has made a very grave error in the reappointment of these men, and the stempt at evasion of the law by appointing Charliek u Gardner's room and Gardner to the place of Charliek is so paipable a violation of the law as to be ridicu So whilful and plain a transgression of the law cannot be auffered to stand. These men, by their conviction, have lost the right to fill the office of Police Commissi the remainder of the term for which they were appointed, and only changing of their places does not

The action of Gov. Dix seems to have had no effect upon the Mayor. He evidently thinks himself above the Governor, and looks upon Gov. Dix as of very little account. I knew some days ago that Mr. Hav had decided on this step, and I don't regret his action, because it is so serious a mistake, so manifest a wrong, that it will direct earnest public attention to the way in which the city government is now carried on, and

end the case a bit.

The lawyer who gives this opinion only declines to

nes Fifth Pages

supposed the less said the better. Among the others I is a scoret letter had stopped, is out again time week.

The London correspondent of THE TRIBUNE writes under date of June 20: "The States, which I said